

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS  
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3281 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 17.12.2021

Reforms in Fertilizer Sector

3281: SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:  
SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH:  
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI KANUMURU RAGHU RAMA KRISHNA RAJU:

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is working on reforming the fertilizer sector, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to keep a check on the rising fertilizer subsidy bill, promote the efficient use of fertilizers, achieve the balanced use of N, P and K and reduce water and air pollution caused by fertilizers like urea and if so, the details and the status thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether views of States/stakeholders/farmers are taken into consideration and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS  
(DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)

(a): The Government has introduced Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in Fertilizers w.e.f. October 2016 and the Pan-India Roll out has been completed by March, 2018. Under the fertilizer DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. Sale of all subsidized fertilizers to farmers/buyers is made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card etc. Further, the Government incorporates new and innovative fertilizers from time to time in Fertilizer Control Order-1985 (FCO). Recently, Nano urea and bio-stimulants have been incorporated in FCO.

(b): The Government of India (GOI) introduced New Urea Policy-2015 (NUP-2015) on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2015 with the objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production, promoting energy efficiency in urea production and rationalizing subsidy burden on the

Government for 25 existing gas based units. As per provisions of the NUP-2015, the energy norms of the all the urea units had been revised for the year 2015-16 (from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015 onwards), 2016-17 and 2017-18. Further, the units were categorized into 3 groups and each group was given target energy norm from 2018-2019. Due to energy efficiency, consumption of energy by the units have decreased resulting into overall saving in the subsidy outgo on the urea production.

Further, the GOI encourages balance use of fertilizer in conjunction with bio fertilisers and organic fertilizers on soil test based recommendation. The GOI has implemented Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme which not only give details of soil fertility status but also recommends the crop wise dosage of nutrients to be applied. Further, the GOI encourages the efficient use of fertilizers and have included neem coated urea in FCO. Neem coated urea has higher efficiency over plain urea. This may help in reducing both air and water pollution.

(c): *The* Government has taken views of stakeholders/farmers during its third party evaluation for the continuation of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme and Urea Subsidy Scheme. Likewise, the Govt. has included Potash Derived from Molasses (PDM) under the NBS scheme and has consulted stakeholders to formulate its guidelines. Thus, wherever possible, Govt. has been taken views of States/Stakeholder/farmers.

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